CARLISLE'S BEST DAY.

The Democracy Choose Him for Speaker of the House with a Whoop and Hurrah.

His Majority About What " The Republican" Predicted, of Course,

Randall, "Business Interests," and Cox Put on the Political Cooling Boards

Republicans Renominate Their Old Officers-Congress Will Begin To-Day.

The democratic members of congress, in caucus assembled last Saturday night, ignored "business interests" and the "bloody shirt," and nominated John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, for speaker of the house. They also nominated John B. Clarke, of Missouri, for clerk; John P. Leedom, of Ohio, for sergeant-at-arms; J. G. Wintersmith, of Texas, for doorkeeper; Lycurgus Dalton, of Indians, for postmaster, and the Rev. John S. Lindsay,

of Georgetown, for chaplain.

There were present at the caucus in the hall of the house of representatives 188 members. Gen. Rosecrans called the caucus to order, and Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, was made chairman. Messrs. Willis, of Kentucky, and Chairman. Messrs. Willis, of Kentucky, and Dibble, of South Cardina, were chosen as secretaries, and Messrs. Caldwell, of Tennes-see, and Stocksinger, of Indiana, tellers. Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, offered a resolu-tion that the nomination be made viva voce. tion that the nomination be made viva voce. It was carried on a division by 101 against 50. The yeas and nays being called, Mr. Nicholls, of Georgia, offered as an amendment that the vote should be by ballot. He also made a fiery speech denouncing the viva voce resolution as an imputation upon the honesty of members. His amendment was lost by a vote of 75 to 113, and the original resolution was carried. Col. Morrison, of Illinois, nominated John G. Carlisle for speaker. Gov. Cartin, of Pennsylvania, performed the same service for Samuel J. Randall, and Gen. Slocum, of New York, for S. S. Cox. The roll was called by states, with the following result:

State.	Carlisle.	Randall.	Cox.	
Alabama Arkansas California Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Illinus Indians lowa Kentucky L utslans Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippl Missouri Nevada New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Pennsylvania South Carolina Chicase Texas Viginia West Virginia West Virginia West Onion	1 1 8 7 8 8 4 0 1 6 6 1 1 1 0 0 4 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

Total..... 106 82 30

While these events were transpiring the corridors about the hall were crowded with news gatherers, messengers, office seekers, and friends of the candidates. Messrs. Carlisle, Randall, and Cox occupied respectively the rooms of the appropriations, ways and means, and foreign affairs committees, where more intimate friends, not members, were with them. The atmosphere of one room was not like unto that of another. Mr. Carlisle, and says among other things:

The obvious result of the issue will be a united north on the tariff in overy state east of the Mississippi, and a divided south with a majority of the ablest journals of the south showed its effects, and appeared to need rest. There was nothing but confidence and atisfaction in the faces of his friends. The last two days had been the hard ones for Mr. Randall, His face was sallow, and underscath his eyes were un-pleasant little bags of blood. His friends were long faces. Mr. Cox looked no bluer than he has at any time since his return from New York. Messengers came into each room as often as a crumb of news could be gathered. The first intimation of the result came when the passage of the resolution for a viva voce vote was announced. Mr. Ranthe passage of the resolution for a vival voce vote was announced. Mr. Ran-dall's face said then as plainly as his voice could that the battle was lost. The faces of his friends reflected the expression. As each state voted the result was taken to the candidates. When Nevada was reached and Mr. Carlisle's tally showed He was busy putting down figures at the time, and the words were hardly out of his mouth when there was a cheer outside and some one rushed in to tell him that he was nominated. Mr. Carlisle was standing up and was trombling. Gen. Joe Blackburn threw his arms around Carlisle's neck and hugged bim. A score of bands were stretched out toward him, and for five were stretched out toward him, and for hie minutes the successful candidate was busy thanking his friends for their congratulations. The newspaper correspondents had separated early in the evening and stationed themselves in the rooms of the men whose election they had respectively predicted. When Mr. Carlisle shook hands with the "I owe a great deal of this to you, gentlemen."

There was no enthusiusm in Mr. Randall's

room when the cheer came. One Pennsylvania correspondent said: "Do you hear that rebel yell?" Mr. Randall's teeth were set, his lips were pressed tight together, and he winked very hard. He presently went out to congratulate Mr. Carlisle as did Mr. Cox. he looked rather relieved than depressed by

Mr. Randall and ex-Gov. Curtin each took an arm of Mr. Certisle and excerted him into the hall. Mr. Cox came along behind. Mr. Carlisle made a short speech of thanks, as-suring the defeated candidates of his friend-ship and expressing the hope that no material interest would be injuriously affected by his

administration.

"Mr. Randall followed with assurances of his cordial support to the new speaker, thanks to his own adherents, and promises to

do his duty.

Mr. Cox thanked his friends, and especially Mr. Cox thanked his friends, and especial of the state of "the sixteen gentlemen from the state of New York." He was relieved from the responsibility that might have fallen upon him, and hoped to do something toward framing legislation in a higher and purer tone. The only contest of the caucus was over the

office of clork. On the first ballot John B. Clarke, of Missouri, received 21 votes, J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennassee, SS, and William Martin, of Delaware, 5. The second ballot gave Clarke 25, Atkins 22, Martin 2, and Clarke was de-

ohn P. Leedom, of Ohio, was nominated

John P. Leedom, of Ohio, was nominated for sergeant-at-arms by acclamation. For doorkeeper, Jam's T. Wintersmith, of Texas, had 25 votes, C. W. Field, of Georgia, 62, and James B. Coit, of Connecticut, 20. Wintersmith was declared the nominee, There were six nominations for postmaster of the house, but before the roil call was fin-

ished it was apparent that Lycurgus Dalton, of Indians, would receive a majority of the votes, and his nomination was made unanimous without announcing the count.

crippled and disabled union soldiers now borne on the soldiers' roll under the door-keeper of the house of representatives shall be retained on said roll, subject, however, to dismissal for a just and sufficient cause.

When the sesuit of the caucus reacheed the down-town hotels there were some characteristic scenes enacted. At the Metropolitan, where the bulk of the Carlisle men were congregated, a procession was formed, and all hands marched to the bar and tackled the "sour mash" in honor of the victory won by Kentucky's distinguished son.

Then followed an hour of general handshaking and congratulation, and the inditing of dispatches to friends at home, after which the Kentuckiaus retired to sleep on their laurels.

At the National things were different. A hansom cab, with a cargo of two disgusted Pennsylvanians, came down from the capitol Pennsylvanians, came down from the capitol at a brisk trot, and as its occupants dumped themselves out on the pavement they were surrounded by a score of the Philadelphia heelers who have owned the place for the past week. "Well, has he got it?" inquired one of them, as the newcomers shook the wrinkles out of their ulsters. "Yaas—in the neck," was the quick reply. Then the two steed up, and, with many caths and execrations, told how their hopes had been overthrown and their money swept away by the overwholming majority Carlisle had rolled up. This ended, they mournfully filed in to the bar, and congregating in a corner began to discuss the situagating in a corner began to discuss the situa-tion. Two or three were dead broke, and promptly revealed their condition. Then a proposition was made to stake these wretched proposition was made to stake these wretched ones, and the capitalists of the party made up a pool for their impecunious brethren, and after taking drinks all around they proceeded to the office, paid their bill, and moved over to the Sixth street station to take the late

to the office, paid their bill, and moved over to the Sixth street station to take the late train for home.

The result of the caucus carried deep disappointments to many who were anxious to secure places under the sergeant-at-arms, clerk, and doorkeeper of the house, and had built their hopes upon Pennsylvania capturing the speakership, and the consequent success of Field and Atkins. Many of these left yesterday, but some fow yet linger in hopes that the southerners will be magnanimous enough to allow a few of the subordinate positions under them to be filled by men from the northern Atlantic states.

Much admiration was expressed by a number of the Kentuckians for the cool, impassive bearing displayed by Mr. Randall throughout his canvass. On Saturday one of them who had stroiled into Mr. Randall's headquarters to take a look at him, said: "If I had a face like that I could make my fortune in two years. I could go back to Kentucky and sit behind a pair of deuces and win a barrel of money."

Yesterday the chief topic of discussion was

tune in two years. I could go back to Kentucky and sit behind a pair of deuces and win a barrel of money."

Yesterday the chief topic of discussion was the standing committees of the house. Owing to the policy adopted by Mr. Carlisle, no one had any definite information on this subject, but in the many speculations indulged in it was generally conceded that Mr. Morrison would get the ways and means committee, that the appropriations committee would go to Mr. Randall, the judiciary to Randolph Tucker, and foreign affairs to Mr. Cox. In connection with the minor committees many names are mentioned, but it has been definitely stated by one of Mr. Carlisle's friends in the house, who had talked the matter over with the new speaker, that he would not announce his committees until after the holiday recess, as there is plenty of time for many changes to be made in all the slates suggested. Among democratic members the result of the caucus is regarded as definitely settling the policy of their party in the presidential campaign next year. They consider it as fixed that their candidate will come from a western state, with the gissue made squarely upon revenue reformand a thorough revision of the existing tariff. About the only ones who do not speak hopefuly of the future are the nembers of the Pennsylvania delegation, who shake their heads gloomily as they discuss the prospects of 1884.

In an editorial telegraphed to the Philadelphia Times from Washineton last night Mr. A. K. McClure reviews the situation in the light of the election of Mr. Carlisle, and says among other things:

The obvious result of the issue will be a midelegation are the weeker.

majority of the ablest journals of the south aggressively against the whole sectional and industrial policy declared by the election of Mr. Carlisle. This is the entertainment to which southern sectionalism invites the democracy. It would give Virginia back to Mahone; it would make North Carolina, Alabama, Louislana, Tempossee, and West Virginia doubtful, and it would leave the democrats without the hope of a single electoral vote in the northern states. Such is the outlook today, and only majority of the ablest journals of the south hope of a single electoral vote in the northern states. Such is the outlook to-day, and only the resolute reversal of the sectional policy declared by the house can give the democrats the remotest chance to contest the election of a president next year. The mere self destruction of the democratic party would be a matter of little consequence. The country has got along pretty well without it for a quarter of a century, and it can get along without it for apother quarter of a century if its own follies continue to make its defeat a necessity. can get along without it for an-other quarter of a century if its own follies continue to make its defeat a necessity. Perhaps it would be as well for it to kill itself. Perhaps it would be as well for it to kill itself outright by losing all the north and half the south next year, as something would likely take its place; and, if so, it now promises well to consummate that achievement. But in its self destruction it gives new life to the sectionalism that has been suppressed in the north by the intelligent and patriotic people of all parties, and that element can and will rule the republican party wherever it can rule without party disaster.

rule the republican party wherever it can rule without party disaster.

Fifty-nine republican congressmen met in cancus at the hall of the house of representatives Saturday afternoon and renominated all the officers of the last house except the postmaster, who had resigned. Deputy Postmaster McNair was nominated for postmaster. All the nominations were unanimous except that of J. Warren Kelfer for speaker. Fifteen members wited for Gov. George D. Robinson. members voted for Gov. George D. Robinson

of Massachusetts, for speaker.

There was some talk Saturday night and yesterday about repudiating the action of the caucus, because less than half of the republican mombers were present. It was suggested that the members opposed to Keifer's nomi-nation might refuse to vote for him because he caucus was illegal, but it is not probable that such action will be taken

To-day, the first of the forty-eighth congress, will be entirely occupied with the organization, swearing in new members, and listening to the President's message. is a possibility that the message may not reach the house before Tuesday. From that day until the speaker announces his com-mittees nothing will be done in the house except to introduce bills and resolutions.

Accept to introduce bills and resolutions.

Hon. George D. Robinson, representative for the twelfth district of Massachuseits, and governor elect of that state, arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken quarters at the Riggs house. Gov. Robinson will retain his seat in congress until the holiday recess, when he will return home to propare for his inauguration, and will then tender has resignation as a number of the his resignation as a member of the forty-eighth congress. He says that he is gratified at the election of Mr. Carlisle, and regards it as very clearly defining the issue between the two great parties in the presidential year. He does not apprehend any serious up-rising of Butlerism in the old Bay State, and thinks that the dissatisfied elements of both parties have been too thoroughly satisfied with the experimental elevation of Gen. Butler to power to permit him to again be como a serious issue in state polítics

Nr. Carlisle is to be the democratic speaker of the next house. We are glad of it. His nomination, which means his election, is an mous without announcing the count.

Rev. John S. Lindsay, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Georgetown, D. C.,
was unanimously nominated as chaplain.
On motion of Gen. Slocum, of New York,
seconded by Gen. Resecrates of California, it
was unanimously resolved that the fourteen

of the next house, We are glad of it. His
The Weather Ta-Day.

Coldo, fair usualar, diminishing northess winds,
becoming wright, house we considered in the part of the democrate.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 43.7°; 11 a. m.,
trade, and unless it goes into the national
canvass of 1834 on a free trade platform it will

maximum, 50.8°, minimum, 50.8°, mini

be trying to ride two horses at once. If Mr. Randall had been nominated that would have meant an effort to conceal his party's real purposes until after the next election. But now we know the canvass will be an honest one, conducted squarely on the issues of protection to American industry or a paring down of the tariff and an approach to free trade. For these reasons we think well of the nomination of Mr. Carliele. It places his party on a platform on which we shall be glad to fight it.

New York T was.

The nomination of Mr. Carlisle shows that there is more life in the democratic party than had been generally supposed, and of a healthier sort, which is a matter for congratulation all around. Mr. Carlisle is by far the best representative among the candidates for the nomination of those democrats who have convictions and conscience, and it is a good thing for the country that they are found to be in the majority—and a considerable majority—at Washington. Mr. Carlisle has a definite and intelligent policy, which he has plainly set forth and lived up to with unusual fidelity.

Wash'raton Feet.

Wash'raton Post. It is well.

It is well.

Philicide ph'n Times.

The conservative element of the democratic party lost a most important battle last evening in Washington, and it is a defeat that seems fearfully pregnant with democratic disaster in 1884. Mr. Carlisle represented revenue reform, and what is practically free trade, Mr. Randall represented a tariff with discriminations in favor of our vast and varied industries. By the nomination of Mr. Carlisle the sentiment of the democratic party is proclaimed as against even incidental protection, and this deliverance is made in face of the fact that the party is just on the threshold of a presidential battle. Unless all precedents and accepted rules of political construction must be at fault, the platform of the democratic candidates for 1884 is now made, and, if so, democratic defeat will be inevitable and overwhelming.

Philadelphia Press. Philadelph'a Times.

Philadelphia Press The defeat of Mr. Raudall is the overthrow The defeat of Mr. Randall is the overthrow of the conservative elements of his party. The success of Mr. Carlisie is the unmistakable triumph of the southern, free trade, unrestrained section. His decisive and emphatic majority marks the uprising of the undiaguised, unchained democracy, and lets loose its radical and extreme forces. It sharpens the issues on all sides, and most distinctly draws the lines for the presidential battle of 1884. The nomination of Mr. Carlisie has the merit of being a plain, bold, unequivocal avowal of the regnant democratic spirit and purpose. There is no disguise about it. Mr. purpose. There is no disguise about it. Mr. Carlisle is the ablest champion among all the democratic representatives of the opposition to protection. He will organize the house against the existing tariff, and lead the at-

against the existing tariff, and lead the attack upon it. The southern representatives constitute the majority of the democratic party. Hostility to the tariff is its leading principle. In putting Mr. Carlisle at the front it declares its real policy in frank and direct fashion, and the country knows now just where to find it.

New York World.

Mr. Carlisle's pattern will be pretificing to

New York World.

Mr. Carlisle's election will be gratifying to all true democrats. It will also be satifactory as a rebuke to the stupid attempt of some democratic papers to defeat Mr. Carlisle by a sectional outery. It has been alleged during the canvass that his election would introduce a "geographical element" into the presidential election, and would deprive the democracy of Ohio, Indiana, and probably New York. If Mr. Carlisle had been defeated through democratic efforts because he happens to live right opposite Cincinnati, on the Kentucky bank of the Ohio river, the party would not have deserved success in any state in the union. In point of capacity, while Mr. Randall's

In point of capacity, while Mr. Randall's parliamentary experience makes him a good presiding officer, he is not the equal of Mr. Carlisle in brains, character, or scholorship. Mr. Carlisle is a splendid lawyer and student. Mr. Randall is neither a lawyer nor a scholar, but merely a politican. Mr. Carlisle, is a man of cultivated intellect and of carnest convictions, with both the courage and ability to maintain them. He is not a man of create the second convictions. to maintain them. He is not a man of ex pediency, with a genius for intrigue. He has won his spurs by brains, sincerity, and strength of character.

As this selection is one against which we have carnestly advised, we cannot regard it with any great satisfaction; but we sincerely hope that all gloomy anticipations connected with the subject may be dispelled by the moderation and wisdom with which the business of the house will be conducted under the direction of the new speaker.

SURPRISED AT THE RESULT.

The Feeling in Virginia at Carlisle's Election-Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Special Disputch. LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 2.—The nomination of Carlisle over Randall as speaker last night is a great surprise to most of the democrats here and in the state. While the rising Kentuckian had many and warm friends in his party, it was generally believed, even among his friends, that Randall would and ought to be elected for the reason that he would better hold together the party and the sections on the tariff question, which just now is a no little bone of contention and division in the democratic ranks. Randail was considered the representative of the protective or high tariff theory, so strong at the north and rapidly growing in portions of the south, while Carlisle is considered a full-blooded exponent of the low tariff or free-trade theory, so popular in portions of the south and the great west. At all events, the Carlisle men are very jubilant over the result, while the cooler headed fear that the defeat of Randail will greatly endanger the prespect of democratic success in 1854. The small vote of Randail surprised everybody, as the contest was thought to be very close. be elected for the reason that he would test was thought to be very close

As the Hon, J. Randolph Tucker, the demo cratic representative from the sixth district, has been considered one of the right-hand friends and exponents of the new speaker and his tariff views, it is confidently thought by his friends that he will be made the chair

by his friends that he will be made the chair-man of the new ways and means committee and lead the tariff party in the house. A diabolical attempt was made yesterday morning a few miles from this city to wreck the night train of the Virginia Midland by piling up a number of stones in two or three places. Fortunately the train was not thrown places. Fortunately the train was not thrown from the track and no damage done. This was the third attempt made by these mis-

was the third attempt made by these mis-creants near the same place recently, and it had made the ongineers very cautious and watchful at that point.

Delegates, as well as leading citizens, have begun to flock to Richmond in large numbers, and by Tuesday every member will most probably be on hand and alive with new in-terest in state matters growing out of a page.

probably be on hand and alive with new in-terest in state matters growing out of a new legislature and the large number of new officers to be elected, and for which there are any number of applicants. Somehow the amount of internal revenue received in this district within the last few weeks has failen off nearly one-half, the re-ceipts for the last two weeks averaging but little over \$0.000 per week. But this is not the mest business season of the year with tobacconists and distillers, who mostly foot the bill.

the bill. Stabbed in a Drunken Row.

LANCASTER, PA., Dec. 2.—Goo. Crafford became involved in a quarrol with Wm. Hinder on Middle street, this city, early this morning, when Hinder assaulted him with a knife, infligting a wound in the neck which may prove faint. Hinder, who was drund, made his escape.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

Meetings Protesting Against Lord Ross more's Removal-Disturbance at Newry-O'Donnell in Jail-Condition of Things in Egypt-Other Foreign News,

DUBLIN, Dec. 2 .- The Orange lodges con inue to pass resolutions strongly condeming the suspension of Lord Rossmore. Public meetings are to be held in various parts of the county of Ulster to pass resolutions of like tenor.

like tenor.

At Nawry to-day protestants on their way to church were assaulted. Four companies of infantry with twenty rounds of ammunition per man are posted about the town, which the police are patrolling. A body of lancers occupy the square, and constabulary forces are stationed at the court house and on the Warron point road. There was a large attendance at the Catholic cathedral, where the Rev. Mr. McCarten, referring to the meeting which was prohibited, said that such acts on the part of the government were enough to make robels of them all, and if persisted in would drive the people to rebellion. He declared that the meetings would be held despite the government or the Orangemen, and he characterized the prohibition of the meeting as a direct insult to Catholics.

During the attack on the Protestants two

During the attack on the Protestants two olicemen were injured by being struck by

policemen were injured by being struck by stones.

At a meeting to-day of Irish farmers, presided over by a priest, resolutions were adopted asking the national league to start a fund for the payment of the Irish members of parliament condemning emigration and pledging those present to forbid hunting over their lands while landiordism exists.

At a meeting of nationalists at Londonderry to-day it was resolved to hold an outdoor demonstration on the eighteenth instant, which date occurs the anniversary of the apprentice boys shutting the gates of Derry.

NEWRY, Dec. 2.—There has been no serious trouble here to-day so far. The town is occupied by a military force. The local league has issued green placards announcing that the meeting called for to-day has been postponed by order of the Dublin executive. Moss have been running about the streets cheering and hooting, and occasionally stones have been thrown. Several persons have been injured, and some arrests have been made. The excitement continues unabated.

ENGLAND. LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Marquis of Harting-ton, secretary of state for war, in a speech yesterday at Accrington, stated that the British government had received an intima-British government had received an intima-tion from the German government that it is willing to co-operate with England to pro-tect their subjects and interests in China in the event of war between China and France. Loxson, Dec. 2.—On leaving the dock last night O'Donnell, guarded by a strong escort, walked with firm and unbesitating step to the cell for condemned prisoners. He was intensely excited, but maintained an air of defiance and continued to available with Exintensely excited, but maintained an air of defiance, and continued to anothermatize England and the English people and laws. On reaching the cell O'Donnell, by a strong effort, regained his habitual composure. The Catholic chaplain of the prison, Father Fleming, soon visited the prisoner and remained closeted with him a long time. The visit had a soothing effect on the prisoner. After a refreshing night's sleep O'Donnell ate a hearty breakfast and conversed freely with the warders during Sunday. He expressed no surprise at the verdict, although he confessed that the jury's hesitation inspired him with a hope that he might escape the extreme penalty of the law. He highly practed Mr. Russell's able defense. He still maintains that he is innecent of murder. All day Sunday O'Donnell displayed extreme indifference, and even bore a jannty air.

day Sunday O'Donnell displayed extreme in-difference, and even bore a jannty air. He does not seem to despair of a respite. He says his friends outside will move heaven and earth to obtain his release. Father Fleming revisited the prisoner on Sunday, and re-mained with him a long time. He says O'Donnell is in good spirits and is prepared for the work. A brother of O'Donnell will visit him on Monday. Despite rumors to the contrary the prisoner will probable remain. contrary, the prisoner will probably remain at Newgate, where he will be banged, proba-bly on Dec. 17. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent a rescue. Two wardons remain with O'Donnell night and day, and

The Observer's correspondent at Cairo reports that a rising has occurred in Darfour, and that Stattin Bey, the governor of that province, a native of Austria, has been attacked and wounded. The correspondent also reports a rising of the Bedouins in the vicinity of the Kasala in Nubia.

are answerable for the safe keeping

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Pags, referring to Prince Victor Napoleon's recent letter declining an invitation to a Bonapartist banquet states invitation to a Bonapartist banquet, states that it has authority to say that the prince has no intention of disavowing his faithful friends, being inspired with the indeas of Napoleon III, and promising France, when the time comes, a strong and honest government, which will protect the rights of democracy and conserve the interests of religious creeds.

EGVPT.

Carro, Dec. 2.—Two men who left El of November arrived at Khartonm yesterday. They saw El Mahdi: march out to meet the Egyptians before the recent battle, and after-ward saw him return to El Obeid with guns, ward saw him return to El Good with guns, rifles, large stores of ammunition, and a train of camels belonging to the Egyptians which had been abandoned in intrenched positions, owing to the scarcity of water. They report that the Egyptian army had been completely annihilated after two days' fighting. No prisoners were brought into El Obeld.

A Fire in New York. New York, Dec. 2.—Fire occurred this af-

terneon in the building, No. 368 Grand street, occupied by a number of small firms. Before the flames were extinguished they had spread to Nos. 370 and 372 Grand and No. 41 Norfolk streets. The total loss is about \$18,000, of which \$15,000 is on the building, which be-longs to the estate of Edw. M. Smith. The remainder is divided about equally between eight tenants, who are small shop keepers.

Death of the Proprietress of Guy's Hotel. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2 .- Mrs. Mary Guy Miller, proprietress of Guy's hotel in city, died this morning, aged 77 years. Her maiden name was Guy. Her father estab-lished Guy's hotel in Baltimore in 1840. When he died the daughter, who was a widow, assumed control. In 1870 she came to this city and managed Guy's hotel here until her death.

A Boy Shot.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2 .- Peter Hollohan, aged years, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon by Peter Garvey at 58 North Calvertiteet. Garvey had taken his gun from a rack and was carclessly handling it when it exploded, blowing off the back of the boy's head. The coroner's jury brought in a ver-dict of accidental death.

Senator Anthony's Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2,-Senator Anthony's condition was so much improved this evening that his physicians think he will be able to set up to morrow. No uneasiness is now felt as to his ultimate recovery, though it will probably be some time before he is able to leave the hotel where he is staying.

The Blue Anchor Concerts. Mrs. Justice Miller has charge of the sale of tickets for the life saving relief concert to be given at Castle Stewart Dec. 12. They can be obtained at her residence, No. 1415 Massachusetts avenue, or at Mr. V. G. Fischer's book store, in the Corcoran building at Brentam's, and at Puret & Whitting-ton's, on Pennsylvania avenue.

THE MAILS.

Gen. Gresham's Review of the Business of the Postoffice Department

Reasons Given Why Drop Letter Postage Should Not Be Reduced.

Taking a Decided Stand Against the Establishment of a Postal Telegraph.

A Reduction in Newspaper Postage Recommended-Lottery Legislation.

The following is a careful condensation of Postmaster General Gresham's annual report of the finances and business of his department for the year, and his recommendations:

The expenditures on account of the retvice of the year, not including amount credited to l'acide railroad companies..... Balance available for outstanding

Deduct estimated amount of outstand-ing liabilities for the year..... Estimated balance after discharge of ourstanding liabilities.
Deduct amount credited to the Pacific ra Iroad companies for mall luma-portation for the year.

Estimated surplus of revenue over estimated total cost of the service for the year.

In addition to the expenditures for the service of the year, \$406,243.57 was paid on account of liabilities for previous years, making the total amount disbursed during the year, not including credits to Pacific railroads, \$43,282,944.43.

The receipts for the year were \$3,632,282,46, or 8.6 per cent. more than those of the pre-

The receipts for the year were \$3,632,282,46, or 8.6 per cent, more than those of the previous freat year. This ratio of increase is about 3 per cent, less than the average one for the three preceding years, and it may be accounted for in part, if not wholly, by the fact that the public were induced to limit their purchases of 3- ent postage stamps and stunged envelopes in anticipation of the change of letter postage to 2 cents, fixed to take effect on the first of October last.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal rear ending June 30, 1885, are estimated as ollows: Oru.cary portri revenue....... \$ 5,674,078 81 Not money-order rece'ps....... 493,000 60

Deficiency to be supplied out of the amount of postage collected on each of the several classes of mail matter, and no means, therefore, of determining the precise extent to which the revenues are affected by that re-duction. Another element of uncertainty is the extent to which the mails will be increased under the stimulus of a lower rate of postage. Some compensation for the loss in the rate may reasonably be expected from three sources, viz: First, an increased amount of correspondence: second, the increased re-venue to be derived from the substitution of scaled circulars at 2 cents for open ones at I cent; and third, the increased revenue from the substitution of letters for postal

cards The increase of revenue from sources is, nowever, purely conjectural. In the absence of more certain data, the revenue for the next year has been estimated at \$47,104,078.31, upon the following calcula-

tions:
The increase in the postal receipts for 1880 over 1879, following the revival of the business industries of the country, was at the rate of 10.5 per cent. for 1881 over 1880 it was 10.4 per cent, and for 1882 over 1881 it was 13.8 per cent. The increase for 1883 over 1882 was per cent. The increase for 1883 over 1882 was only 8.6 per cent; but, as has already been explained, the receipts of the last year were materially affected by the then approaching reduction of letter postage. Except for this reduction of postage the increase of receipts would probably have been not less than 10 per cent, the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1882, before the reduction was agitated, showing an increase of 11 per cent over the reduction was agitated, showing an increase of 11 per cent, over the correspon an increase of 11 per cent. over the correspond-ing quarter of the preceding fiscal year. Com-puted at an annual increase of 10 per cent, the ordinary postal receipts (excluding money order receipts) on the basis of a 3 cent letter rate of postage would have been \$54,567,488.61 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as shown in the following:

Orndinary postal revenue for the year ended June 20, 1883. Add fluore we of 10 per cent.......

Taking the issues of 3-cent stamps and

stamped envelopes as the measure of the values affected by the reduction of postage, and making no allowance for compensations to follow the less ening of the rate, the loss of revenue by the difference in the rates may be estimated at \$10,383,380.30, as appears in the

estimated at \$10,085,080,000, as ap-following: Value of 3 cent stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year ended June 30, 1883. Add 10 per cent. increase...... Gives estimated value for the year ending June 30, 1895. 31,180,140 21 Deduct one unit for reduction of let-ter rate from 2 cents to 2 cents. 10,323,380 30

Leaves estimated revenue from letters (not including drop or foreign letters). 27,786,769 61

It will be observed that this estimate of It will be observed that this estimate of issues assumes an annual increase of 10 per cent., the ratio at which the gross receipts are increased in the previous estimate. It will also be seen that in placing the revenue from letters (excluding drop and foreign letters) at \$20,780,760,61, no allowance is made for an unusual increase in the volume of business to follow from a reduction of the rate of rootage. That some allowance haveld here postage. That some allowance should be made will be readily conceded. Just what amount should be allowed cannot, of course, be determined with any degree of precision at this time. It has, however, been roughly placed at \$3,500,000.

The allowance of this sum for extra busi-ess would leave the estimated not loss on The allowance of this sum for extra business would leave the estimated not loss on letters for the next year at \$7,805,320,30, or a little less than one fourth of the estimated revenue from letters upon the Jecut basis.

The foregoing estimates may be restated as follows:

Add not profits from money order business for the year ending June 50, 1885, as estimated by superin-tendent of the money order system

The free delivery system was in operation during the year at 154 offices (including /2 newly established ones), and employed in the newly established ones), and employed in the aggregate 3,600 carriers. The total appropriation for this service was \$3,200,000, including a special appropriation of \$200,000 to carry out the provisions of the act of Aug. 2, 1882, an increase of \$575,000 over that of the preceding year. The total cost of the service was \$3,175,339,51, leaving an unexpended balance of \$26,665,49. The increase of cost over the preceding year was \$550,073,77. This was owing to the extension of the service to 42 additional cities in different sections of the country, employing in the aggregate 272 carriers, also to the appointment of 343 additional carriers in the older free delivery cities, likewise to the increased pay of suxiliary carriers from \$190 to \$400, and the promotion of carriers from the lower to the next higher grade at the expiration of one year's service, as required by the act of Aug. 2, 1882.

year's service, as required by the act of Aug. 2, 1882.

The postage on local matter at the various offices amounted to 44,195,230.52, an increase over the preceding year of \$375,634.43, and over the total cost of the service of \$1,021,84.01. This increase in postage on local matter was 9.25 per cent, while the increase in the cost of the service was 20.96 per cent, mainly attributable to the requirements of the act of Aug. 2, 1882. The average cost per piece for handling matter was 2.4 mills, an increase of one-tenth mill as compared with last year. The average cost per carrier, including incidental expenses, was \$859.95, an increase of \$24.20 over the preceding year. The number of mail letters delivered during the fiscal year was 342,013,750, an increase of 14.66 per cent, over the perceding year, mail postal cards delivered, \$6,133,228, an increase of 20.49 per cent; local letters, 104,427,145, an increase of 10.457, because of 10.50 per cent, local letters, 104,427, and the service of 20.49 per cent; local letters, 104,427,145, an increase of 10.50 per cent, local letters, 104,427,145, an increase of 10.50 per cent, local letters, 104,427,145, an increase of 10.50 per cent, local letters, 104,427,145, an increase of 10.50 per cent, local letters, 104,427,145 per cent, local letters

crease of 20.49 per cent.; local letters, 104,437,146, an increase of 16.03 per cent.; local postal cards, 60,472,193, an increase of 18.75 per cent.; registered letters delivered, 2,830,203, an increase of 10.86 per cent.; newspapers delivered, 203,568,005, an increase of 26.60

per cent.

The number of letters collected was 345,-The number of letters collected was 345,-317,803, an increase over last year of 4 20 per cent.; postal cards collected, 115,113,531, an increase of 15,78 per cent.; newspapers collected, 64,751,842; an increase of 4.90 per cent. The whole number of pieces handled during the year was 4.324,637,701, an increase over last year of 15,83 per cent, and the average number handled by each carrier was 359,955, a decrease of 1.99 per cent.

The number of presidential postmasters is now 2,195, and the aggregate sum of their annual salaries according to the adjustment for Oct. 1, 1883, under the new law will be about \$3,750,000. The adjustment of presidential postmasters for the fiscal year

for Oct. 1, 1883, under the new law will be about \$3,750,000. The adjustment of salaries of presidential postmasters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, will involve, in round numbers, not less than \$4,000,000.

The salaries of presidential postmasters have been adjusted on the basis of the gross receipt, as required by the act of congress approved March 3, 1883. This was never done before.

The gross receipts of the 2,193 presidential offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 188 amounted to \$33,635,253,95, or 74.28 per centro of the entire revenue of the department in the same period, while the fourth class offices for the gross receipts, 23,72 per cent. of the revenue.

The salaries of postmasters at presidential offices amounted in the aggregate to 3,707,000, or 11.06 per cent, of the gross receipts.

Among the inland mail service statistics are the following:

Railway service—Number of routes, 1,513; length of routes, 110,203 miles; annual transportation, 129,198,641 miles; annual cost, including expense of railway postoffice cars and railway postal clerks, \$17,720,22, about 10,75

cluding expense of railway postoffice cars and railway postal clerks, \$17,720,923, about 10.75 cents per mile. Steamboat service—Number of routes, 115;

length of routes, 16,093 miles; annual transportation, 4,062,878 miles; annual cost, \$507,621, about 14,96 cents per mile.

Star service—Number of routes, 11,327; length of routes, 229,865 miles; annual transportation, 77,998,782 miles; annual cost, \$4,739,478, about 6,08 cents per mile.

There were 4,944 contractors for carrying the mails on inland routes. The number of offices supplied by mail messengers was 5,066, at an annual cost of \$803,338. length of routes, 16.093 miles; annual trans

at an annual cost of 8503,333.

The number of special offices was 2,631, each supplied by a special carrier, who is compensated out of the treasury in a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of the postmaster.

The present status of the star service shows for 1883 a cost of \$4,739,478, with 77,-

998,782 miles of annual transportation, against a cost of \$7,321,499, with 76,070,995 miles of annual transportation, in 1880, being an increase from 1880 of 1,927,787 miles of transportation, and \$2,582,021 decrease in cost. This service is now all performed un-der contracts made upon proposals submitted in response to advertisements. The only change in the contract rate of pay, fixed by change in the contract rate of pay, fixed by competition, has been for increase or decrease in trips or distance, and it may therefore be said to be upon a healthy basis. It has become my duty since assuming the direction of the business of this department

to consider the cases upon which payments have been made for expedition in the transportation of the mails on star routes, and, after mature deliberation, I am convinced that excessive and unjustifiable allowances have been made for expedited service. The papers and reports in these cases are of such a nature that, under the provisions of

such a nature that, under the provisions of section 4057, revised statutes, I have felt constrained to submit the facts and a statement of account in each case to the de-partment of justice, with a request that suits be brought for the recovery of the meneys fraudulently obtained. The relations between the government and

The relations between the subsidized Pacific roads are unsettled and unsatisfactory.

For some years the entire carnings of these

For some years the entire earnings of these companies, whether from their own or from leased or operated lines, have been treated as a credit against their indebtedness to the United States. During the past year it has been decided by the courts that the amounts earned on non-subsidized roads must be poid to the companies. This adds over \$500,00 per year to the amount necessary to be appropriated for railway transportation. Hereafter only the earnings of the subsidized companies will be credited by the treasury as payments on their indebtedness to the United States. These earnings are proper items of cost against the revenues of the derartment, and should be so treated. Another constitution in this connection grows out of the domain of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific companies claiming that, under certain provisions of the statute creating tham, they to entitled to exceptional rates of companies. companies, whether from their own or from of about double those paid to other comparies under the general laws. Considering they there are other lines between the Mirror river and the Pacific occas, the charles forced upon this department is to what we on it is proper to use these subsidized his postal transportation.

(Statistics and details of the ral - ay mail service, the postal maney order system, and the foreign mails office have been previously published in the bureau reports.—E.D. Reven-

LICAN. Some desire has been expressed for a reduction of postage on drop letters from 2 cents to 1 cent. That 2 cents should be charged for delivering a letter in the city where it is delivering a letter in the city where it is mailed, while the same price will transport it across the centinent, is said to be anomolous. Whatever force there may be in this argument might be urged against carrying a letter from New York to Brooklyn as for 46,675,078 31 carrying one from New York to San Fran-